

ANALISIS SPASIAL KETERCUKUPAN PRODUKSI BERAS DALAM MENDUKUNG PROGRAM KETAHANAN PANGAN DI KECAMATAN BULELENG

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ABSTRAK

Ketahanan pangan merupakan kondisi terpenuhinya kebutuhan pangan masyarakat yang ditunjukkan oleh ketersediaan pangan yang cukup, aman, dan terjangkau. Beras sebagai pangan pokok utama masyarakat Indonesia memiliki peran penting dalam mendukung ketahanan pangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ketercukupan produksi beras dan memetakan persebarannya dalam mendukung program ketahanan pangan di Kecamatan Buleleng. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan spasial. Data yang digunakan meliputi data produksi beras, jumlah penduduk, dan peta administrasi desa/kelurahan di Kecamatan Buleleng. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 8 desa yang termasuk kategori surplus, yaitu Alasangker, Penarukan, Poh Bergong, Penglatan, Sarimekar, Pertandakan, Jinangdalem, dan Paket Agung, sedangkan 21 desa/kelurahan lainnya termasuk kategori defisit. Desa Pertandakan memiliki rasio ketercukupan tertinggi sebesar 2,11. Hasil pemetaan menunjukkan bahwa wilayah surplus umumnya berada pada desa yang masih memiliki lahan pertanian produktif, sedangkan wilayah defisit didominasi kawasan dengan kepadatan penduduk tinggi dan lahan pertanian yang terbatas.

Kata-Kata Kunci: Ketercukupan Produksi Beras, Ketahanan Pangan, SIG, Kecamatan Buleleng.

Spatial Analysis of Rice Production Sufficiency in Support of the Food Security Program in Buleleng District

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ABSTRACT

Food security refers to the condition in which food is sufficiently available, safe, and accessible to the community. Rice, as the main staple food in Indonesia, plays an important role in supporting food security. This study aims to analyze rice production sufficiency and map its spatial distribution in supporting food security programs in Buleleng District. This research employed a quantitative descriptive method with a spatial approach. The data used included rice production data, population data, and village administrative maps in Buleleng District. The results showed that eight villages were classified as surplus, namely Alasangker, Penarukan, Poh Bergong, Penglatan, Sarimekar, Pertandakan, Jinangdalem, and Paket Agung, while twenty-one villages/sub-districts were classified as deficit. Pertandakan Village had the highest sufficiency ratio of 2.11. Spatial mapping indicated that surplus areas were generally located in villages with productive agricultural land, whereas deficit areas were concentrated in densely populated areas with limited agricultural land.

Keywords: *rice production sufficiency, food security, GIS, Buleleng District.*